



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

taken by land from the interior Queensland pastures to supply the new settlement of Somerset, at Cape York. As the country to be travelled over, namely, the central and western portions of Cape York peninsula, was totally unexplored, a surveyor, Mr. Richardson, was attached to the party; and this gentleman, besides writing the account of the journey, had furnished a minute and elaborate map of the route, which was exhibited to the meeting. The party left Rockhampton on 14th of May, 1864, and reached Somerset on the 11th of March, 1865. In the months of October and November they traversed the country watered by the rivers Lynd and Mitchell, of which they report very unfavourably. Further to the north most of their horses died, apparently from eating a poisonous herb: death was preceded by excessive sweating, blindness, and contraction of the stomach. On leaving the west coast of the Gulf in January (lat. 14° s.), and striking eastward, good pastoral country was discovered—a great relief from the wretched region they had traversed since leaving the banks of the Lynd. Numerous creeks were crossed, the intervening spaces covered with long, coarse, dense grasses and sweet-smelling herbs. On the 24th of January they discovered a new river flowing westward into the Gulf, which they named the Jardine. The site of the town of Somerset is said by the explorers to be admirably selected, on the south-west side of the channel (800 yards wide) which separates the mainland from Albany Island.

This paper will be printed *in extenso* in 'Journal,' vol. xxxvi., with a map of the route.

2. *On the Establishment of a New Settlement, Cardwell, in Rockingham Bay, and the Discovery of a Route over the Coast Range to the Valley of Lagoons.* By GEORGE ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, Esq.

(Communicated by SIR GEORGE BOWEN, Governor of Queensland.)

THE new settlement (Cardwell), promoted by Sir G. Bowen, Governor of Queensland, was founded in the month of January, 1864, by Mr. Dalrymple and his party, on the site previously marked out by Captain G. H. Richards, R.N., in Rockingham Bay. The shores of the bay—in the tropical parts of Queensland—are described as mountainous, together with the islands of various sizes which lie off its entrance. The mountains rise to the height of 3500 to 4000 feet, and their slopes and the plains at their feet are clothed with a dense and luxuriant tropical vegetation, resembling the most picturesque parts of Ceylon. The pastoral districts of this part of Queensland, to which Rockingham Bay should naturally serve as

an outlet, lie on the table-land and in the elevated valleys beyond these precipitous ranges; it was, therefore, a vital object with the new settlers to discover a route capable of being made into a dray-road between the uplands and the port. An attempt had been made the previous year, by Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. A. J. Scott, to reach the coast from the interior, but it had failed, owing to the density of the forest and the steepness of the ravines in the mountains. Mr. Dalrymple, after establishing the colonists near Point Hecate, proceeded, with a party of troopers and natives, to make another attempt from the port, directing his course towards a gap in the wall-like range. He found that here the ridge was surmountable, and on the opposite side discovered a river, which he named the Herbert, flowing from the table-lands through a fertile valley to the coast, leaping into the plains beneath in a magnificent cascade. Reaching the cattle stations in the Valley of Lagoons, he returned to the settlement, and invited all the men to assist in making a road fit for wheeled vehicles. This was eventually accomplished. The distance by the road is 96 miles, and this road now connects all the interior country, and the banks of the Flinders, Lynd, and Burdekin, with the shores of the Pacific.

This communication will be printed entire in the 'Journal,' vol. xxxv.

3. *Boat Voyage from Adam Bay to Champion Bay, along the North and West Coasts of Australia.* By J. P. Srow, Esq., J.P., Adelaide.

My last letter closed on the 5th of May, and I fear its contents were anything but cheering to those interested in the Northern Territory. I am able now to give you news of the party, of whom I was one, that sailed from Adam Bay in the *Forlorn Hope*. On the departure of the *Bengal*, about fifty persons were left in the settlement. Of these, about forty were intending to leave by the first opportunity. It was well known that the time elapsing before the next advices from Adelaide would be wasted. The universal depression occasioned by the disappointed hopes and dreary prospects of the settlers and members of the expedition was relieved by the excitement of the two days on which the *Forlorn Hope* left the Cliffs and the Narrows. The main object of most of the members of the crew of this little craft was, of course, to return to Adelaide; but several, including myself, wished to visit different parts of the coast of our own territory. After this was effected, we were to proceed to Camden Harbour, and if a vessel was there bound for Swan River, Melbourne, or Adelaide, to sail by her; if not, to continue coasting till we fell